

For example:

- Raul hopes to have his own horses soon.
- We can't afford to buy a house now.
- May plans to get a better job back in her native country.

2.2. VERB + AN INDIRECT OBJECT + TO INFINITIVE

Some verbs are followed by a pronoun or noun referring to a person, and then an infinitive.

advise	allow	ask	beg	cause	challenge
command	compel	convince	encourage ^{hisho to}	expect	forbid ^{hisho}
force	get	hate	help	hire ^(hisho)	instruct ^{hisho}
intend	invite	leave ^{hisho}	need	oblige	order = command
permit	persuade	prefer ^{hisho}	press ^{hisho}	recommend	remind ^{hisho}
request	require	teach	tell	trouble	urge ^{hisho}
want	warn	wish			

For example:

- Her father taught her to play tennis.
- The teacher reminded the children to bring their swimming things.

Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb. (infinitive with to or gerund)

1. Neil offers to help us move our furniture. (help)
2. What do you want to do tonight? (do)
3. I hope to travel to Europe this summer. (travel)
4. I strongly suggest using an alternate route if possible. (use)
5. I'm looking forward to seeing you at the weekend. (see)
6. The question is easy to answer. (answer)
7. The man asked me how to get to the airport. (get)

3. VERB + INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO

3.1 Modal auxiliary verbs

After the modal auxiliary verbs *will, shall, would, should, can, could, may, might, and must*, we use the infinitive without to. It is also used after the expressions *would rather* and *had better*, and after *need* and *dare* when they are used as auxiliary verbs.